

it should not have specific recognition. The foregoing observations may be briefly summarized as follows.

*SALIX SUBSERICEA* (Anders.) Schneider. Large shrub (2 to 2.5 m. high), with more or less zigzag habit, the reddish- or olive-brown branches making a considerable angle with the trunks; branchlets puberulent when young, soon glabrate: leaves lanceolate, when young loosely sericeous, in maturity glaucous and sparingly sericeous or glabrate beneath, dark green and somewhat lustrous except for the finely puberulent dull pale midrib above, 6–10 cm. long, 1.2–2.2 cm. broad, rather coarsely appressed serrate, the teeth about 5 to a centimeter; petioles slender, 1–1.5 cm. long: stipules small, lanceolate, acuminate, serrulate. Winter-buds puberulent: aments leafy-bracted at base, loosely to subdensely flowered, in maturity 2–3 cm. long: scales oblong, with rounded blackish pilose tips: capsule lance-conic, blunt, loosely sericeous, 5–7 mm. long, its slender pedicel once and a half or twice as long as the scale and many times exceeding the minute gland (about 0.3 mm. long).—Handbuch der Laubholz. pt. 1, 65 (1904). *S. petiolaris*, *a. subsericea* Anders. in DC. Prodr. xvi. pt. 2, 234 (1864). *S. sericea subsericea* Rydb. in Britton, Man. 318 (1901) as to name-bringing synonym but not as to plant described. *S. sericea* × *petiolaris* Schneider, l. c. (1904).—Originally described from Fresh Pond, Cambridge, Massachusetts, coll. May, 1847 (*Geo. B. Emerson*): now known to be generally distributed in the neighborhood of Boston; and apparently westward to southern New York.

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BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS.

## SOME INTERESTING MAINE PLANTS.

JOSEPH A. CUSHMAN.

DURING August and September of 1907 I spent the larger part of the time in collecting in various parts of Maine. During August about two weeks were spent about Machias Bay with headquarters at Roque Bluffs. Mr. C. H. Knowlton has already noted the character of the region and some of the interesting plants of the mainland (RHODORA, ix. 218).

With the aid of a boat, Mr. S. N. F. Sanford and I were enabled to visit nearly thirty of the islands in the bay and outside. These islands are almost entirely rocky, with bold cliffs and almost constantly bathed with fog. On them a number of noteworthy plants were found. Among these *Sedum roseum* (L.) Scop. was of interest as it had been found by the Josselyn Botanical Society in one locality, The Point of Main, on the mainland. On the outermost islands it seems to be very common. We collected it on Old Man Island and Double Shot Island off Cutler; Libby Islands off Machiasport; The Brothers Island; and Knight's, Head Harbor, and Mistake Island off Jonesport. At all of these stations the plant was plentiful in the crevices of the cliffs. *Euphrasia Randii* Robinson and *E. americana* Wettst. were common everywhere. On the outer end of Great Wass Island several trees of *Pinus Banksiana* Lambert were seen and in the bog *Eriophorum opacum* (Björnstr.) Fernald was collected, and in the woods *Lycopodium annotinum* L., var. *pungens* Desv. On the flats in Chandler River, *Polygonum Fowleri* Robinson was not uncommon. On the cliffs, especially the outer ones was plenty of *Sagina nodosa* (L.) Fenzl., as well as var. *glandulosa* (Bess.) Asch. On Cross Island, off Cutler, along the border of a salt pond were great mats of *Stellaria humifusa* Rottb. In a small pond just back of the beach on Head Harbor Island was a quantity of *Sparganium simplex* Huds. *Rumex pallidus* Bigel. was common on the beach. Altogether the region is a very interesting one and many other notable plants were collected.

Late August was taken up by a trip to Spencer Lake and Spencer Mountain to the East of Moosehead Lake. These were both interesting, the mountain especially so. Both of the Spencer Mountains rise directly out of low ground and seem to be true monadnocks. They are rather abrupt, wooded to the summit, but with many bare cliffs and slides. About the lake many interesting plants were found. *Carex retrorsa* Schwein., var. *Robinsonii* Fernald on the shore, and beside our camp a fine tree of the true *Betula alba* L. may be noted. Along trails in the woods the delicate *Botrychium ternatum* (Thunb.) Sw., var. *rutaefolium* (A. Br.) D. C. Eaton was not uncommon. In the woods of the north slope at about 2800–3000 ft. were found *Pyrola minor* L., and *Galium kamtschaticum* Steller, two plants of Mt. Katahdin. On the cliffs were many ferns, among them the most interesting being *Aspidium fragrans* (L.) Sw. The height of the mountain as determined by aneroid was 3268 feet.

A few days were spent early in September at Mt. Kineo. On the dry summit was *Juncus tenuis* Willd., var. *Williamsii* Fernald. On the cliffs, *Aspidium fragrans* (L.) Sw., *Draba arabisans* Michx., and *Mentha arvensis* L., var. *glabrata* (Benth.) Fernald. *Arabis Drummondii* Gray was abundant on both Mt. Kineo and Spencer Mt. The later part of September was given to a collecting trip on the Allagash and Upper St. John Rivers. *Potamogeton perfoliatus* L. was common in Churchill Lake, *P. heterophyllus* Schreb., forma *longipedunculatus* (Mérat.) Morong in Eagle Lake, and forma *maximus* Morong in Long Lake. *Viola labradorica* Schrank was collected on an island in Eagle Lake, and on the shore of Umsaskis Lake *Carex Crawfordii* Fernald, var. *vogens* Fernald.

On the St. John the commoner plants were collected: *Halenia deflexa* (Smith) Griseb., *Hedysarum boreale* Nutt., *Salix pellita* Anders., *Viola novae-angliae* House, &c. On one of the bluffs *Rosa acicularis* Lindl., var. *Bourgeauiana* Crepin was still in blossom.

In one place where a brook came down the bank and spread out, a moist area with some grass had been developed among the rocks. Here were a few specimens of the rather rare *Drosera linearis* Goldie. The part of this brook back on the flat country above the river would be well worth investigating, as the bogs there are probably the source of the plants found on the river bank. As these plants were not discovered until late on our last day there, no further tracing of their source was possible.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

### A NEW HYBRID VIOLET.

F. F. FORBES.

WHILE studying *Viola Brittoniana* Pollard on Charles River Meadows, Dedham, Massachusetts in the fall of 1906, the writer observed a violet of rather unusual appearance. In the color and outline of the leaves it was much like *V. lanceolata* L., which grew plentifully at this station, but the habit was that of *V. Brittoniana*.

The plant was transferred with care to the writer's violet bed in Brookline for further study. It survived the next winter and blos-